THE

Numb. 493.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

From Thurſday January 2, to Thurſday January 9, 1745-6.

The Remainder of Vice-Admiral Leſtock's SPEECH *at the Bar of the Honourable Houſe of Commons, on Tueſday the 9th of April, 1745, after the Examination of the Evidence was cloſed, which he was admitted to bear, began in this Paper, No. 490.*

IN the Night before the Action, 'he 'brought to, by his own Account, 'within a little more than three Guns 'Shot of them, and order'd the Eſſex 'to lie a Mile to Leeward of him, 'and the Winchelſea a good Muſket 'Shot to Leeward of the Eſſex, to 'watch their Motions, and make their 'proper Signals, and ſtand after them, in caſe they ſhould 'make Sail; and that he was ſo near that he could count 'the Enemy's Ships, after the Moon was down.' Here the honourable Committee will be pleas'd to obſerve, that all the neceſſary Precautions were taken, leſt the Enemy ſhould endeavour to eſcape us when we were not ſo much as form'd in Order of Battle, and they were lying by for us in good Order; but when we had gain'd the Advantage, of diſabling four of their Ships, and burning another, he became more cautious, and brought to, at a much greater Diſtance, in Order of Battle, without ſending cruizers to obſerve their Motions. What could occaſion two ſuch extraordinary Extremes, as the leaſt Danger could not ariſe by going nearer at this Juncture, is impoſſible to ſay; but it is certain, they are oppoſite to the Rules of War and Prudence, eſpecially as it would have been eaſy for us to have kept Sight of them all Night, by making more and more Sail, as they appear'd leſs and leſs perceptible.

It has been proved, that we ſaw the Enemy next Morning, and that I made a Signal for ſeeing twenty Sail of them, Mr. Mathews's Account alſo ſays, 'that he ſaw 'the Enemy next Morning, but at a great Diſtance. And 'further it ſays; that after the Admiral loſt Sight of the 'Enemy's Fleet, he found all his Endeavours to rejoin 'them, or procure Intelligence of them, ineffectual, they 'being gone as he ſuppoſed, down the Straights.'

Here he acknowledges that he ſaw the Enemy (notwithſtanding his Captain at that Time, Capt. Long, declared at the Bar, that they could not ſee them from the Maſt-head;) but Mr. Mathews does not ſay one Word in his Account, of calling me off Chace; haling gained ſo much on the Enemy, as to make them from the Deck, with a Separation between the Spaniſh and French Squadrons. Not ſatisfied with the Signal for that Purpoſe, the Winchelſea was ſent with Orders for me to come into the Fleet; and if it was Weather for her Boat to come on Board of me, ſurely it was ſuch as might have been employed in going after a fugitive diſabled Enemy, without injuring our Ships Maſts that were wounded.

Admiral Mathews ſays in his Account, 'that the Day 'before, there was great Reaſon to believe, that if there 'had been any Wind the French would have left the 'Spaniſh crippled Ships, as moſt of them ſuffer'd greatly.' And now that there was Wind ſufficient to bring him up with the Enemy to gain theſe Ships, or force a general Engagement, he gives over Chace, paſſing over this Particular in his Account, or giving any Reaſon for extraordinary Conduct; at the ſame Time pretending that he try'd all his Endeavours to rejoin the Enemy, or procure Intelligence of them, when it is notorious that he lay by all Day and next Night with an Eaſterly Wind.

Every Conſideration ſeem'd to enforce our Fleet purſuing the Enemy down the Straights, eſpecially as it was reported they expected Reinforcements from Breſt, and not one againſt it, even if it could have been poſſible to have ſtrained our wounded Maſts by ſailing larger for ſo great an Advantage, and ſuch ſure Omens of Victory were worth running ſome Riſque; and as the Enemy eſcaped by my being call'd off Chace, Mr. Mathews, who gave the Order, is alone anſwerable.

After that Queries, Anſwers, and Replies had paſt between us, on the 16th of March, above five Weeks after the Action, having ſent Mr. Mathews what is entitled my Rejoinder, a Paper of ſome Length and Reaſoning, without any farther Conſideration he ſent me the Letter of Suſpenſion. I ſtruck my Flag the ſame Night, and the next Morning many Boats came on board of the Ship, enquiring whether I was not dead; and even ſome Captains ask'd the Cauſe of my being ſuſpended; ſo little did it appear to the Fleet that I had miſbehaved, or deſerved this ſevere Cenſure.

However, notwithſtanding this publick Cenſure, his Majeſty's Governor of Minorca ſeem'd to endeavour to make me an injur'd Man, by ſaluting me with fifteen Guns, when I ſailed out of the Harbour, on board of the Salisbury for England; and this is what he never would have done, had he imagined I had ſacrificed his Majeſty's Service, and the Honour of my Country.

When Admiral Mathews arrived from England, I not only ſaluted him myſelf, but I order'd all the Ships in the Fleet to do it, and went in my Boat, out of the Port of Villa Franca, to meet him before he got in. Had he been of the Royal Blood, I could not have paid him more Reſpect, or Submiſſion; in Return to which, immediately on ſeeing me, before Monſieur Corbeau, the Commandant of the Country of Nice, and ſome Field-Officers in the King of Sardinia's Service, as well as a great many Captains of the Fleet, without any Regard to Decency or good Manners, my Rank, and Reputation as an Officer, he began with reprimanding me, telling me he was ſurpriſed, that as I had been ſo long in his Majeſty's Service, I had not yet learn'd to comply with his Inſtructions in writing to him, and ſending a Frigate down to Gibraltar to him. I anſwered, that I had done both, and if he had not received my Letters, nor met with the Frigate, it was not my Fault.

I had the Satisfaction and Pleaſure to receive the King of Sardinia's Thanks, as alſo his Majeſty's entire Approbation of my Conduct, by a Letter from the Duke of Newcaſtle; yet it was too difficult a Taſk for me to pleaſe Mr. Mathews.

He began his Command over me in this Manner, and ſuperſeded all the Officers that I had made, even my own Secretary, and thoſe that had been appointed before he ſail'd from England, and had come within the Juriſdiction of his Command.

This, I humbly apprehend, he had no more Power to do, than to ſuperſede the Officers that Mr. Haddock had appointed; ſince I had the King's Authority to command the Fleet.

Not to treſpaſs any longer on the Time of the honourable Committee, having been thus arraign'd and condemn'd by Admiral Mathews, deprived of commanding in chief

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the Fleet, and my Share of the Prize money, I was ſent home, as a Delinquent, in a Fifty Gun Ship, charged with a Convoy, fall in the Sight of the Nation, to take all the Blame and Odium of the Failure of his Majeſty's Fleet: As in the Shame and open Diſgrace thus put upon me, was involved the Miſconduct of every Perſon in the Fleet, as it has appear'd that no other has been accuſed by Admiral Mathews:

But with what Equity and Impartiality, I ſubmit to the honourable Committee.

Here I have been near a Twelve-months, ſeen junior Flag Officers promoted to the Rank above me; left to ſtruggle without any Friend, with the greateſt Misfortunes and Difficulties to come at my Trial, the indubitable Right of every Engliſhman: And had Mr. Mathews labour'd and endeavour'd as much to obtain an Enquiry, as I have done, the neceſſary Evidences would have been arrived to have perfected it before this Time, and entirely confuted the many ſcandalous Reports ſpread to blemiſh my Reputation.

I have nothing more to add, than that I hope, though I have not been armed for this Enquiry with my Evidence, yet I have given no Proof of conſcious Guilt, or a defective Cauſe.

The Perſecution of popular Clamour, and the Tortures of Miſrepreſentations and Calumny, have had their Days againſt me; but now the Time is at Hand, when they muſt yield to Truth and Demonſtration.

TRIPOLY, April 9. O. S.

ON the 5th Inſtant came in here a Veſſel from Bengaſi in the Kingdom of Barca, belonging to the Baſhaw here. The Maſter brought Letters to the Baſhaw, that the Plague was broke out at that Place; that ten Perſons were dead of it; that moſt of the People had removed for Fear of it; and that the French Conſul was ſhut up in his Houſe. Upon this News, the Baſhaw ordered the Veſſel to ſail out of the Port, not ſuffering any one to come on Shore.

Conſtantinople, Auguſt 30. By Advice receiv'd from Perſia, the Army of this Government, conſiſting of 130,000 Men, commanded by Yeghen Baſhaw has been entirely defeated. The Baſhaw brought to Cars 100,000 Men, and found there about 30,000; from thence he march'd (contrary to the expreſs Orders of the Porte) directly towards the Perſian Frontiers. He met by the Way two or three ſmall Parties of 5 to 9000 Perſians entrenched, whom he put to Flight very ſucceſsfully, one after another; elevated with this Beginning of Succeſs, he march'd on towards Erivan, near which the Perſian King lay encamp'd, with about 40,000 Men, and one of his Generals at ſome ſmall Diſtance in an adjacent Valley, had likewiſe a Body of 40,000 Men under his Command. The Baſhaw not imagining the main Army to be ſo near, fell in with another ſmall Entrenchment, and routed it; thoſe Perſians immediately retired precipitately towards the Shah's Army, which ſoon advanced to their Succour, and the Baſhaw immediately found himſelf engaged in very diſadvantageous Ground with that Part of the Perſian Army commanded by the Shah, whilſt the other 40,000 Men, with the Perſian General at their Head, took him in Flank. The Turks were ſoon broken, above half their Infantry was cut to Pieces; and the Baſhaw himſelf, endeavouring to rally them in Perſon, with his Sabre in Hand received a Muſket-ſhot, of which he died in a few Minutes in his Tent, whither he was immediately carried. 'Tis aſſured that their Loſs amounts to at leaſt 28,000 Men, beſides three Baſhaws of three Tails kill'd in the Action, one of whom particularly, as well as Yeghen Baſhaw, is much regretted, having both a high Reputation for Valour here. The Turks abandoned their Camp, Cannon and Baggage but the cautious Perſian did not purſue, or even let his Troops advance to plunder what the Enemy had left, 'til he could be ſure there was no Stratagem in the Flight, or Fear of the Enemy's returning upon them, whilſt they ſhould be buſied in the Pillage: when he had waited many Hours, and received certain Intelligence of the Enemy's being really fled, he made himſelf Maſter of their Camp, Baggage and Cannon. The Remains of the Turkiſh Army, in Diſorder and Confuſion, without a Head or any Diſcipline, are returned to Cars.

NEWCASTLE, September 28.

When the pretended Prince of Wales landed in Scotland, he had a Retinue of 25 Perſons, among whom were the Marquis of Tullibardine, Mr. Kelly, (who was concern'd with the Biſhop of Rocheſter, and ſome Years ago eſcap'd out of the Tower of London after he had obtain'd Leave to go to any Place within ten Miles of the Town for the Preſervation of his Health) and one Mr. Selwyn, a Frenchman, who 'tis ſaid had been employ'd by a French Miniſter to raiſe a Rebellion amongſt the Corſicans againſt the Genoeſe, and ſo judg'd a proper Hand to employ among the Highlanders for a like Purpoſe. The Chevalier took up his Lodgings at the Houſe of Lochyell, a Gentleman who was in the late Rebellion; whoſe Son, though he enjoy'd his Eſtate by the Lenity of the Government, immediately joined him, and rais'd what Men he could for his Service. There they continued for ſome Time in a private Manner, 'til hearing of Sir John Cope's Deſign to march and diſperſe them, they found it neceſſary to ſet up their Standard, and raiſe all the Force they could to oppoſe him. On this they were join'd by ſeveral of the other Clans of that County, and choſe, as the moſt advantageous Situation, the Paſs of Corrieyerroch, where they determin'd to meet him; this Paſs being ſo form'd both by Nature and Art, that 100 Men could deſtroy 1000 in attempting to paſs that Way.

Sir John Cope's Orders being expreſs, either to go to Fort Auguſtus or Inverneſs, his Intention was to make for the firſt of theſe Places; but being adverti'd from Inverneſs of the Danger of paſſing that Way, and that the Rebels wiſhed he would attempt it, he made a Shew of marching thither, but turned towards Inverneſs, expecting in his Route to be join'd by ſeveral of the well-affected Clans: But ſome of their Chiefs being out of the Way, and their Tenants moſtly employed in Harveſt, none of them join'd him 'til he left Inverneſs, when 200 of the Monroes follow'd him to Aberdeen, moſt of whom would have embark'd with him, had it been thought neceſſary; but it was judged more adviſeable to let them return home, for the Defence of their own Country, and to quell any Inſurrections of the Diſaffected that might be in theſe Parts; and no other Highlandman accompanied Sir John but three Companies of Lord Loudon's new-rais'd Highland Regiment.

The General came to Dunbar on the 16th Inſt. and landed next Day, having brought with him all the Town of Aberdeen's Arms, becauſe it was thought the Rebels, under Gordon of Glenbucket, would viſit that Town ſoon after he left it.

When the General took his Route towards Inverneſs, the Rebels came down to the Low Country, and were joined by the Athol and Perthſhire Men at Perth; where they remained about ten Days, and when they went off they exacted 1000 l. from the Town, and then marched Southward, and croſſed the Forth above Stirling; whence, it was thought, they would have directed their March to the Shire of Air by Glaſgow, and proceeded thence by Dumfries to England: But, inſtead of this, they only deputed two Perſons to go to Glaſgow, and demand 15 000 l. and turned towards Edinburg directly, being not only invited, but ſolicited thereto, by the Jacobites in and about the City, who well knew that the well affected Inhabitants would have baffled any Attempt upon it, if they had got the Fencing of the City finiſhed, and the thouſand Men levied and trained, who were to be rais'd by voluntary Subſcription. Beſides theſe, 800 of the chief Inhabitants of the City, Lawyers, Writers, Phyſicians, and even Divines, took up Arms for the Defence of the Town. About 25 Patteraroes and Ship Guns were placed at the Gates, and on the Baſtions of the City-Walls.

Walls. Theſe Volunteers, &c. continued under Arms all Sunday Night, and likewiſe on Monday 'til Five o'Clock in the Afternoon; at which Time Gardner's and Hamilton's Dragoons not only retired from the Colt Bridge towards the City, but likewiſe precipitantly retir'd thence towards Muſſelburgh, on the Approach of the Van Guard of the Rebels, and that in the Sight of the Inhabitants of the City; which put them into no ſmall Confuſion, imagining the Rebels were at their Heels with their whole Force, and that the Dragoons had entirely deſerted them. However, the Volunteers, &c. continued under Arms, waiting Orders to take their reſpective Stations, which they were reſolved to defend to the laſt. At this Time ſeveral Perſons preſented a Petition to the Provoſt, deſiring a Meeting of the Inhabitants might be called, to conſider whether they ſhould hold out, or deliver up the City. The Fire Bell was accordingly rung, which the Perſons under Arms took as a Signal for bringing them to the Place of Rendezvous, and immediately drew up, headed by their Officers. The Meeting of the Inhabitants, in the New Kirke Iſle, was filled immediately with Perſons who had been ſtrolling through the Street, many of them diſaffected to the preſent Government. In this Meeting a Letter from the Chevalier was preſented, intimating his Intention to enter the City; but the Reader was ſoon interrupted and the Queſtion put, Whether the Town was or was not tenable? ſome affirming, that the Dragoons had left them, and others, that it was falſe, and that they were ready to defend the City to the laſt, if required. In the mean Time the Secretary at War acquainted them that he had an Order from the General, to deſire the two Regiments of Dragoons to enter the City, if the Inhabitans deſired it. This occaſioned ſome warm Debates, when a Gentleman, who had been preſent at a Council of War ſome Days before, aſſerted, that the general Opinion of the Officers was, that the City was not tenable, and that bringing the Dragoons into it would be cooping them up to their Deſtruction. Immediately the Vote was put, Receive the Dragoons or not? when it paſſed in the Negative, and they joined General Cope. No Orders being given what Part the Volunteers ſhould act, they delivered their Arms into the Caſtle; the Governor of which ſent for the Cannon on the Walls and Gates, to be brought to the Caſtle or nailed up; but for want of Orders from ſome Perſon in Town, they could not be carried away, but fell into the Rebels Hands, Part of whom entered the Town next Morning, by the Nether Bow Port, when open'd to let in a *Coach*. The Remainder took Poſſeſſion about Noon that Day, where they continued 'til Thurſday, when, hearing of Sir John Cope's Approach to attack them, and the Garriſon having thrown ſome Granades into the Town, to force them out, they marched to Falſide Hill, in View of our Camp, on the Sea ſide, near Preſton-pans, where our Army lay all Night under Arms.

In the Morning, about Five, the Highlanders march'd up to our Army in Battle Array, and began their Attack on the Right Wing, in which Gardner's Dragoons were placed, who broke upon receiving the firſt Fire of the Rebels, and went off. Their Officers perſuaded them to rally, but juſt as they were returning along-ſide of Lord Grange's Park dyke, an Ambuſcade of Rebels gave them a ſecond Fire, which made them run off altogether, notwithſtanding the moſt earneſt Intreaties of their Officers. Hamilton's Dragoons went off immediately alſo, without firing a Shot; and the Foot, ſurprized at the Flight of the Dragoons, (on whoſe Service they placed ſuch great Confidence) and it being very dark, their Bayonets not fix'd, and a great Number of new raiſed Men among them, they fir'd too ſoon; on which the Highlanders ruſhed upon them, Sword in Hand, with great Fury, ſurrounded them, killed about 150 Men, and made about 1000 Priſoners. The Highlanders, of Loudon's Regiment, placed with General Cope's Baggage, and as a Body of Reſerve, were fallen upon next, who behav'd very well, gave the Rebels a ſmart Fire, and kill'd ſeveral of them; but being overpower'd by Numbers, they were obliged to ſurrender Priſoners.

Our Army conſiſted only of 2800 Men, and the Rebels were reckoned at 6000. A great Number of Volunteers from Edinburgh and the Country round it, offer'd to fight the Rebels, but Sir John refuſed their Aſſiſtance, for Fear of confuſing his Men. The Rebels had about 500 Men killed, and double that Number wounded.

Letter from Berwick, Oct. 11.

'According to our beſt Information, the Rebels rob 'and plunder every where, take Money, Arms, Cloaths, 'and, in ſhort, every Thing they can lay their Hand on. 'They have never come nearer Berwick than 10 Miles; 'but we hear from Edinburgh, that the Pretender has 'publiſhed a Proclamation, wherein he ſtiles the Town 'of Berwick, the *Rebellious Town*, and ſays, he has 'Friends in every Town in England and Scotland, but 'Berwick, and that he will pay us a Viſit next Week; 'for which Purpoſe they have ordered a conſiderable 'Quantity of Proviſion, to be provided at Edinburgh, 'and have got ready hundreds of Scaling Ladders, &c. 'but all his Threats don't intimidate us. Upon receiving 'the King's Commiſſion, in one Day we raiſed 800 Men, 'who are completely arm'd, and can go thro' the military 'Exerciſe, not much inferior to the Regular Troops: 'Theſe are divided into 15 Companies, commanded 'by Men of known Courage and Honour. The Town 'Walls are put in the beſt Poſture of Defence; the South-'Side of the Town is defended by the Urſula Tender; 'three Tranports that brought over the Dutch Forces, 'and ſome other Ships taken into the Government's Ser-'vice, who carry a great Number of Guns, King's Yatch, '&c. are above Bridge: We have two Regiments of 'Dragoons, one Regiment of Foot, 150 Dutch, two Com-'panies of Scythe Men from the Country, and ſome hun-'dreds of Sailors; ſo that we make no Doubt of ſhewing 'by our Actions to all the World, that we are loyal Sub-'jects to King GEORGE, and true Friends of our 'happy Eſtabliſhment.'

Liverpool, Oct. 11. 'The Virginia Merchant, Hutche-'ſon, bound from hence to Virginia, was taken in Lat. '47 33. by two Men of War of the Breſt Squadron, of '46 Guns each. As ſhe had Paſſengers for Virginia, 'the Commodore put a Captain on board her, and ſent 'her to Portſmouth to exchange Priſoners, after he had 'taken all the Goods out: But the People mutiny'd, and 'would not go to Portſmouth for fear of the Preſs, but 'made the Captain go into Ilfordcomb.'

Newcaſtle, Oct. 19. A Party of about 25 Highlanders came to Kelſo, ordered a certain Number of Horſes to be brought to their Inn, a large Contribution to be raiſed, and a Dinner to be provided for them; but hearing that a Party of 48 Dragoons were at Dunſe, on their Way to Kelſo, they immediately mounted what Horſes they had, and went off, without either Dinner or Contribution, though the Money was ready tied up in a Bag for them. On the other Hand, as ſoon as the Dragoons heard the Rebels were at Kelſo, they turned back for Berwick.

In the late Sally made by the Garriſon of Edinburgh Caſtle, they took a fine Oregon Braſs Cannon, a Three Pounder, called the *Prince's Piece* (the only one the Chevalier brought with him from abroad) and 15 Barrels of Powder.

Yeſterday arrived here, under Convoy of the Ludlow Man of War, the Robert and Jane, Francis Pemberton, from London, with 60 Cheſts of Arms, containing 1500, 45 Barrels of Gun powder, and a Ton and a half of Lead Shot for this Town, and 12 Gunners for Berwick.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

We hear that the Keelmen at Newcaſtle have enter'd into an Aſſociation for the Defence of his Majeſty and Government; and they are arm'd at the Expence of — Crawley, Eſq; and ſome other Perſons of Diſtinction; which Piece of News we mention with ſo much the more Pleaſure, as it was lately given out by the Faction that now diſturbs our Repoſe, that theſe Keelmen would join their Party whenever the Enemy ſhould draw near.

A LIST of all Ships and Veſſels, which have Entered Inwards, in the Upper Diſtrict of *James* River, from the 29th of *September* 1745, to the 25th of *December* following.

Time of Entry.	Veſſels Names.	Maſters Names.	From whence.	General Cargoe Imported.
October 11.	Snow *Tryall*,	*Robert Steel*,	*Greenock*,	Sundry *European* Goods, as *per* Cockets.
19.	Sloop *Little Molly*,	*Lewis Meredith*,	*Antigua*,	13 Hogſheads of Rum, and 1 Bale of Cinnamon.
24	Ship *London*,	*James Newſom*,	*Lower Diſtrict*,	Sundry *European* Goods, as *per* Cockets.
Novemb. 1.	Snow *Elizabeth*,	*James Heaſtie*,	*Greenock*,	Ditto.
19.	Billender *Morpeth Packet*,	*John Bottrell*,	*Lower Diſtrict*,	14 Hogſheads of Tobacco.
Decemb. 4.	Sloop *Little George*,	*David Griffith*,	*Ditto*,	350 Buſhels of Salt, 36 Caſks of Bread, 3 Hogſheads of Rum, and 8 Barrels of Sugar.
7.	Sloop *Recovery*,	*Prince George*,	*Ditto*,	2 Hogſheads, 1 Tierce, and 1 Barrel of Rum, 3 Tierces of Melaſſes, 9 Barrels of Sugar, 1 Barrel of Train Oil, 8 Pounds of Indico, and ſome Straw Ware.
7.	Sloop *Pretty Betſey*,	*William Muſſon*,	*Ditto*,	11 Hogſheads of Rum.
9.	Sloop *Fancy*,	*Ephraim Gilbert*,	*Ditto*,	200 Buſhels of Salt, 2 Hogſheads of Rum, 10 Tierces of Melaſſes, 17 Barrels of Sugar, and ſome Straw Ware.
9.	Sloop *Hampſtead*,	*Alexander Marſhall*,	*Boſton*,	1 Plough, 10 Hogſheads of Rum, 2 Bag of Hops, 4 Tierces of Melaſſes, 7 Barrels of Train Oil, 40 Doz. of Axes, 3 Barrels of Cranberries, 1 Tierce of Loaf-Sugar, 2 Doz. of Iron Pots, 4 Sets of Cart Boxes, 2 Caſks and 5 Cheeſes, 6000 Bricks, 1 Quintal of Cod Fiſh, a two Wheel Chaiſe, and ſome Wooden Ware.
16.	Ship *Duke of Cumberland*,	*Thomas Aſcelby*,	*Lower Diſtrict*,	Sundry *European* Goods, as *per* Cockets.

A LIST of all Ships and Veſſels, which have Cleared out, in the Upper Diſtrict of *James* River, from the 29th of *September*, 1745, to the 25th of *December* following.

Time of Clearing.	Veſſels Names.	Maſters Names.	Whither bound.	General Cargoe Exported.
October 1.	Ship *Chriſtian*,	*John Petticrew*,	*Greenock*,	395 Hhds. of Tobacco, 10,000 Staves, and 500 Feet of Oak Plank.
8.	Ship *George Galley*,	*Thomas Le Meſurier*,	*Falmouth*,	299 Hhds. of Tobacco, & 10,000 Staves.
14.	Ship *Molly*,	*Alexander Butcher*,	*Glaſgow*,	527 Hhds. of Tobacco, 12,000 Staves, & 600 Feet of Oak Plank.
21.	Snow *St. Paul*.	*Archibald Hamilton*,	*Ditto*,	167 Hhds. of Tobacco, 4600 Staves, 51 Caſks of Sugar, & 4 Caſks of Indico.
21.	Sloop *Hampſtead*,	*Alexander Marſhall*,	*Boſton*,	1697 Buſhels of Wheat.
24.	Sloop *Fanny*,	*William Edy*.	*Madeira*,	2030 Staves, a Parcel of Bees Wax, & 1711 Buſhels of Wheat.
24.	Snow *Hopewell*,	*Thomas Dawſon*,	*Liverpool*,	260 Hhds. of Tobacco, & 6835 Staves.
31.	Ship *Unity*,	*John Knaile*,	*Whitehaven*,	352 Hhds. of Tobacco, 7150 Staves, 243 Feet of Walnut, & 52 Barrels of Turpentine.
Novemb. 8.	Ship *Harrington*,	*John Hunter*,	*London*,	874 Hhds. of Tobacco, 15,000 Staves, 1 Hhd. and a Cheſt of Deer Skins.
9.	Brig. *Succeſs*,	*John Graham*,	*Dumfries*,	145 Hhds. of Tobacco, & 3200 Staves.
23.	Ship *Hiſcox*,	*John Kennon*,	*London*,	319 Hhds. of Tobacco, & 6000 Staves.
Decemb. 4.	Ship *Eagle*,	*Andrew Sym*,	*Glaſgow*,	516 Hhds. of Tobacco, & 12,700 Staves.
11.	Snow *Tryall*,	*Robert Steel*,	*Ditto*,	239 Hhds. of Tobacco, and 4000 Staves.
24.	Sloop *Pretty Betſey*,	*William Muſſon*,	*Madeira*,	400 Buſhels of Wheat, 300 Buſhels of Corn, 300 Buſhels of Peaſe, and about 300 Pounds of Bees Wax.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOCTOR SPENCER begins a Courſe of EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY, on *Wedneſday* next, at Four o'Clock in the Afternoon, and to be continued on ſuch Days, and at ſuch Hours, as ſhall be agreed upon by the Majority of the Auditors at the firſt Lecture.

N. B. Catalogues of the Experiments may be had *gratis*, at his Houſe in *Williamſburg*, where the Courſe is to be performed.

THERE is imported, in the Ship *Elizabeth*, *James Haſtie*, Maſter, now lying at *Flower de Hundred* Creek, the following Parcels, which the Owners are deſired to fetch away ſpeedily, viz. 2 Bales, mark'd T F in a Diamond, conſign'd to *Mr. Theophilus Field*: 2 Bales, 2 Caſks, and 1 ſmall Bundle, mark'd A. I. C. No. 1, to 5. ſhip'd by Meſſrs. *Archibald* and *John Coates*, Merchants, in *Glaſgow*, to the Aſſigns of the ſaid Meſſrs. *Coates*, in *Virginia*, which Aſſigns are not known to Capt. *Haſtie*. The Perſons claiming the ſaid Goods, may have them, on producing Bills of Lading to the ſaid Capt. *Haſtie*, Mr. *Francis Miller* at *Flower de Hundred*, or Mr. *James Croſbie*, Merchant, in *Williamſburg*, and paying the Charge of Storage, and this Advertiſement.

THERE was brought in the Ship commanded by Capt. *Samuel Seaton*, in *Rappahannock*, in *September* laſt, from *London*, a Packet of Papers, directed, *For Col.* Edmund Scarburgh, *in* Accomack *County, on the Eaſtern Shore*, Virginia, which is not yet come to the Hands of the ſaid Col. *Scarburgh*: And as the ſaid Packet is of Conſequence to him, he requeſts the Favour of any Perſon that has it, or knows where it is, to contrive it to Col. *Scarburgh* in *Accomack*, or to Mrs. *Scarburgh* at *Queen's*-Creek, near *Williamſburg*, or to the Printer hereof; and the Perſon that brings it, or gives Notice where it is, ſhall have Fifteen Shillings Reward.

ON the 29th Day of *November* laſt, one *John Harvie* (being committed to the Goal of *Caroline* County, upon Suſpicion of ſtealing a Saddle from Mr. *Henry Long*,) did make his Eſcape from the Subſcriber, with a middle-ſiz'd, dark Bay Mare, which paces well, but am not certain as to her being branded, but if ſhe is, 'tis with a Pot-hook turn'd over that imitates a Figure of 3, and a *Virginia*-made Saddle and Bridle. The ſaid *Harvie* is a middle-ſiz'd Man, aged about 60 Years; he had on a light colous'd Cloth Coat, a Felt Hat, a white Shirt, and a very greaſy black Pair of Leather Breeches, he being a Black-ſmith by Trade, and had the Misfortune to looſe one Eye by a Corn-top, as he was ſtacking of Fodder. Whoever will bring or ſend the ſaid Mare and Saddle to me, ſhall have Two Piſtoles Reward, and One Piſtole for re-taking the ſaid *Harvie*, ſo that he be brought to Juſtice, paid by *William Daniel*, Jun.

TO be Sold, to the higheſt Bidder, by Way of Outcry, at *Hanover* Court, in *April* next, 1340 Acres of Land on *Hickory*-Creek, in *Louiſa* County; alſo 4000 Acres on *Gold-Mine* Creek, in the ſame County, within a Mile of a good Mill, and four Miles of the Court-houſe, which Land formerly belong'd to Capt. *John Aylett*, deceas'd. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe any of the ſaid Lands, betwixt this and *April*, may apply to the Subſcribers, who will treat with them for the ſame: There are 4 or 5 Plantations on the ſaid Lands, with ſeveral Dwelling-houſes, Tobacco and Corn-houſes, and clear'd Ground enough for 30 Hands.

N. B. The above Lands are to be laid off into Lots, 763 Acres in a Lot, and 12 Months Credit will be allow'd for the ſame, the Purchaſer giving good Security as is uſual.

There is alſo 1500 Acres of Land on *Negroe*-Creek, in three different Tracts, 800 Acres in one, with two good Dwelling-houſes, two new 40 by 20 double-tier'd Tobacco-houſes, one Corn-houſe, Quarter, Hen-houſe, and Dairey; 400 in another, with a Dwelling-houſe, a new 40 by 20 double-tier'd Tobacco-houſe; the other 350 Acres, in *Orange* County, on the ſame Creek, with ſome old Houſes on it. The Lands are all adjoining, and have large Quantities of low Grounds belonging to each Tract, taking the Creek on both Sides. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe any other Lands on *Negroe*-Creek, may apply to *Philip Aylett*, betwixt this and *April*, who will treat with them for the ſame. There is Three Year's Day of Payment allow'd, the Purchaſer giving good Security, as uſual. *Philip Buckner*, *Philip Aylett*.

ABOUT three or four Hundred Pounds Caſh is to be diſpos'd of, for Bills of Exchange, to be drawn payable in *London*, the firſt Day of *July* next; for which 30 *per Cent.* will be allow'd; provided the Money is taken before the 12th Inſtant. Enquire of the Printer hereof, and know further.

THE Subſcriber, living in *King-William* County, gives this publick Notice, That he intends (God willing) to go to *England*, by the firſt convenient Opportunity, and deſires all Perſons to ſettle their Accounts with him, by the 10th of this Month. *William Claiborne.*

James-City County, *Jan.* 2, 1745-6.

CAME to the Subſcriber's Plantation, near *Williamſburg*, about the Middle of *May* laſt, a ſmall Black and White Cow, with a young Calf, ſhe is mark'd with a Crop in the right Ear, and a Swallow Fork in the left. The Owner may have them again, by paying a reaſonable Demand for Wintering, and the Charge of this Advertiſement. *John Baſtervile.*

Williamsburg: Printed by W. PARKS. By whom Perſons may be ſupply'd with this Paper, at 15s. *per Ann.*
And BOOK-BINDING is done reaſonably, in the beſt Manner.